

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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91<sup>o</sup> 63.

## REMARKS on the Craftsman's Refusal to answer the Case of the Bank Contract.

By the AUTHOR of that Case.

I'll find him, when he lies asleep,  
And in his Ears I'll hollow the Bank Contract;  
Nay, I'll have a Starling shall be taught to speak  
Nothing but the Bank Contract.  
CRAFTSMAN of July 12, 1735.

I were told by that Craftsman, from whence I have taken the Motto of this Paper, 'That the BANK CONTRACT was a Point of the utmost Importance, to which Men of all Parties had waited for an Answer, or the Promise of an Answer, with the utmost Impatience; that

one of the Writers on the Side of the Administration, had dared to say a Word in Defence of their Honourable Patron, though often called upon and def'd to do it: And that if the Great Person himself should take no Notice of the Charge, nor lay it in Command on any of his Advocates, it must stand PRO CONFESSO.'

THE Reader will allow, that there never was a more or universal Challenge to answer an Accusation. The Point is declared to be of the utmost Importance; Expectation of ALL Parties is said to be engaged: An Answer, or even the PROMISE of an Answer, most clamorously called for; ALL the Writers for the Ministry are DEFY'D to say a Word; ALL are insulted, not daring to speak, and ANY of those Writers are summoned to appear, if their Patron himself shall deign to do it. In short, they are def'd in a Body; they are sed, Man by Man, and challenged jointly and severally, without Exception of Persons, to undertake this Cause. At length, says the Postscript to the Craftsman of July 6. 'Three Papers have been published in Vindication of the Great Person, called the CASE of the BANK CONTRACT.' Very true; and what then? Why then this admirable Author of the Craftsman, tho' had def'd, dared, and challenged ALL or ANY of the Writers for the Ministry to answer him, declares that he takes this Case to be written by one of those Writers, and modestly declines making an Answer: First, because it is writ by that Hand; Secondly, because it is published without that Writer's Name; Thirdly, because He is retained on Purpose to write; Fourthly, because no Credit is to be got by a Controversy with Him; and Fifthly, because it would be labour without End, to answer every Pamphlet or Paper of this Kind.

THESE being the Gentleman's Reasons for making Answer to the Vindication, which he so loudly called for, it is to be left with the Judgment of Mankind, whether he hath not most scandalously fled from his Cause, and ignominiously given up his Charge; since he having def'd every Writer, excepting none, and in a Paper where he particularly applied himself to the Writer, whom he now objects to, 'tis evident, that instead of having none to answer him, it is HE, and only, who dares not say a Word in Vindication of a Point, which he hath declared to be of the utmost Importance, and to have engaged the Expectation of Men of all Parties.

THREE Objections he makes to the Manner of writing in these Papers. FIRST, They are, says he, filled with Prevarications. In answer to this Charge, I call upon him to shew one such vile Prevarication, as his own Departure from Challenge, and I will give him up the Controversy, with the Contract itself into the Bargain.

SECONDLY, he says, They are filled with personal Scurrilities. I must answer this by asking, Who made the Controversy Personal? And whose Scurrilities were ever more complained of than his own, even in this very Case, till the late Explanation of it made him alter his Language and complain in his Turn? If Gentlemen will License a Writer to insult the most honourable Cha-

raciers in the most reproachful Terms, do they expect, or are they privileged to claim that no Man shall speak to them in their own Way? And when they have made it necessary to shew their own Share in Transactions, which they impute to others as Crimes, can they then pretend to be angry, because the Debate is Personal? Or if their Injustice, their Inconsistency, and enormous Outrage are freely animadverted on, can they be so weak as to complain of Scurrilities? Such a Procedure as they object to cannot be *scurrilous*. 1. Because it is grounded on Truth. 2. Because it is justified by Provocation. 3. By Defiance: And 4. Because it is at once unanswer'd and unanswerable.

IN the same way of Thinking with us on this Subject of Personal Scurrilities, was the Craftsman himself in his Paper Extraordinary of October 9, 1727, [Vol. 2. Page 154.] 'It cannot certainly, says he, be thought surprizing, that such a CRUEL and PERSONAL Attack on the Gentlemen concerned in the Debate, should encourage his Friends to extend the Scrutiny, which had been thus begun, into the Characters and Conduct of some others; nor can this be thought an unjust Retaliation by any Person, who remembers that they were PROVOKED and DEFIED to do it by an ingenious Writer on that Side.'

BUT says the Postscript to the Craftsman before me, THESE Papers are full of Tautologies.

THIS Charge I utterly deny, if, by the Word Tautology, be meant a needless Repetition. But if to repeat, as often as possible, that Mr. A—BIE projected the Bank Contract, importuned the Great Person concerned to consent, prevailed on him to draw the Agreement, carried away the Paper in his Pocket, (as he pretends) and *infamously* offers to produce it, in support of an Accusation against that Great Person whom he begged and pray'd to draw it, in his own Company, from his own Plan, and for his own Advantage: And if to repeat, as often as possible, that Mr. P—Y advised the Composition of this Contract, that he went to the General Courts in Person, and employ'd his finest Persuasion to bring the South Sea Company into a new Treaty with the Bank; yet that one of these Gentlemen accuses the aforesaid Great Person with making, and the other accuses him with compounding that Contract which was made, by the earnest Intreaties of the First, and COMPOUNDED through the Negotiations of the Last: If these Repetitions are not *strictly* NECESSARY to be insisted on Day after Day, Week after Week, Year after Year, in all Places, in all Papers, in every Column, Paragraph, and Part of a Paper, then will I give myself up to any Censure. But on the other hand, if such Repetitions are useful and necessary to imprint the Facts on the Minds of all Men, and fix it in their Memory that A—BIE made, and that P—Y compounded this Contract which A—BIE accuses another Person of having made, and which P—Y accuses such Person of having compounded. — Then shall this Tautology, as the Gentleman terms it, be repeated in A—BIE's Ears, and in P—Y's Ears, as long as the First shall persist in accusing this Contract, or the Last in upbraiding the Composition of this Contract. In short, as the Craftsman declared, in his Paper of July 12. 'I will press it HOME upon them, and insist upon either a Justification of it, or an Acknowledgment of their Defeat.'

HIS next Argument for making no answer to these Papers, which he so long had called for, is of all others the most contemptible, and coming from his Mouth is most liable to severe Reprehension; I mean his Pretence that the NAME of the Author is concealed. For, if he is sure that he knows the Author, can he quarrel on any Account that he is not made privy to his Name; and if it be in Fact the Person whom he hath guessed, is not that Person one of those Writers, whom he called upon and DEFY'D on the 12th of July before-mentioned; nay, is it not, as hath been already taken Notice of, the individual Writer, to whom he more particularly apply'd himself in the Craftsman of that Day?

BUT the Fact may perhaps be otherwise; he may have guessed wrong, and it may not be that Writer; tho' as He DEFY'D ALL, it cannot be any one, whom he is not bound to answer.

THIS Objection then, that the Author of the Case of the Bank Contract hath suppressed his Name, will receive further Answer from the above recited Craftsman of October 9. 1727. Vol. 2. Page 163-4:

THERE it seems a great Magistrate of London, whom the Craftsman publicly reflected on, had objected to Mr. D'Anvers himself as an anonymous Writer, and therefore declined any Controversy with him.

As to this Persuasion, says the Craftsman, that he is under no Necessity of engaging with a concealed Adversary, I chuse to refer him to the most excellent Bishop of Sarum, whose Authority I hope, in polemical Matters, will not be call'd in question. — Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, having made the same Objection against anonymous Writers, his Lordship reply'd to him, *still in the dark*, in this Manner. 'I cannot think it, says the Reverend Prelate, of much Importance to any Argument, whether the World knows the Writer or not, unless it be, as it often proves, to lay Prejudices in the Way of the Reader, who, I think, can better judge of the Force of any Reasoning, when it is removed as much as possible from every Thing personal.'

AGAIN, when you shew me one good Reason for it, or prove that the Truth can gain any, the smallest Advantage by it, I promise, you shall know *who I am*; tho' I fear my Name will add but little Glory to your Triumph. At present you have manifestly the Advantage over me, bringing into the Field all the Reputation and Authority of a celebrated Name, to add Weight and Strength to your Arguments, and therefore have no Cause to complain.'

THE Craftsman adds, 'If these Reasons of that excellent Prelate will not satisfy the Honourable Letter Writer, it may be proper for him to acquaint the World what Sort of a Name will satisfy him; whether he demands one of equal Wealth, Power, and Eminence with his own; or whether he will condescend to engage with a declared Adversary of inferior Rank, tho' even then I cannot absolutely promise to produce my Author.'

In the mean time, if he thinks fit to pay any farther Regard to what I have published, I will myself undertake so far, as to promise, that I will either endeavour to justify it, or publicly give up those Parts as groundless, which shall be plainly made appear to be so.

I hope after these Citations from his own immortal Writings, we shall hear no more of anonymous Writers, and Persons who are not to be answer'd till they have set their Names to their Works, which I cannot think in any respect more necessary than their Places of Abode; tho' both these Regulations were resolved on in BOLINGBROKE's Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for Restraining the Liberty of the Press in the Year 1713.

THE other Objection to answering these Papers, that the Gentleman will get no Credit by this Controversy, may for aught I know be very true, as it certainly hath been of some other Debates, which he too precipitately and unskillfully engaged in. But if these Expressions, of its not being worth his Trouble to expose such Writers can, have any Meaning at all, it had been a better Reason not to have called upon, and def'd them, than to refuse making any Answer to them, after having so often provok'd, and challeng'd ALL of them. This manifest stuffing, after so much bellying and bullying, will make the World imagine, that he is afraid he shall expose himself, or his Friends, rather than that he does not think it worth his Trouble to expose their Enemies. In short, it will never be receiv'd as the real Motive for his Silence; and if such frivolous Excuses are accounted very wretched Stuff, or he a very contemptible Fellow for using them, I protest it is none of my Fault: God knows my Heart, I would have him behave himself more like a sensible Writer; and will give him no Rest on the Subject, till he asks the Publick, and Sir R—W—Pardon, or justifies the Part which he hath acted with relation to both.

THE remaining Excuse to be taken Notice of, is, That it would be LABOUR WITHOUT END, to answer every Paper or Pamphlet of this Kind. In the Name of common Sense, why did he so often, and so earnestly call upon ALL of us for a Paper, or even the PROMISE of a Paper of this Kind? It is amazing, that he who was so violently fond of the Debate should be so sick of it, even before he hath had any Labour concerning it, unless to provoke, to dare, to defy, and challenge all the World at random, can be called LABOUR; but then





He is very well satisfied by this Time, that such Sort of Labour is not without End.

As far as I could judge of his Intentions, after he had published a Variety of Papers, to provoke his Adversaries in a Body, he was going through a Course of Papers, to insult them severally for not having answer'd him; He begun with Mr. Osborne, and the only Reason why he spared Mr. Walsingham, seemed to be, that he had never given his Opinion on the Subject.

It is then undeniable, that the Author of the Craftsman spared no Labour, grudged no Pains, omitted no Endeavours to insult and provoke his Adversary, till at length the Subject is set in a true Light, and now the Gentleman is wisely apprehensive, that for him to attempt the Answer, of what he knows is not to be answered, would be Labour without End.

THE Difficulty therefore is how to avoid this Labour, especially since he hath brought it upon himself, and sees it will be without End. Oh! says he, I have a Trick for that, I'll warrant you, if I can but persuade a certain Right Honourable Person to Disavow them.

SIR, says he, to the Great Person, I do this partly for your Sake, and partly for my own.

For your Sake, because it will spare you from that terrifying Business, my Answer, which, without Doubt, you, and all your Friends, have dreadful Apprehensions of. For my own Sake, because it will save me Labour without End, and that you may reasonably believe I cannot be exceedingly fond of. For God's Sake—for your own Sake—for my Sake—for all our Sakes—Give up these Three d—mn—d Papers, that I may not have Labour without End.

THIS is the natural Meaning of his Address to that great Person, whom he applies to with these prevailing Arguments, and hath further threaten'd, that if he will not give up these Papers, he will not allow him to offer any Thing else, even in his own Behalf; but they shall be deemed his own, and his only Vindication. This I must confess would frighten a Man of ordinary Capacity, but I have been to Council about it, and have advised, not only with the common Lawyers, but with the Counsellors in Chancery, for whom I have the most Veneration; and they unanimously advise me not to believe it, for that it is against both Law and Equity, that any Man may not as often as he pleases, by what Hands he pleases, and in what Manner he pleases, vindicate himself to all the World against any Accusation.

THE main Consideration is, whether the great Person himself can disavow, or give up those Papers, and in what Manner he may do it. If it be to disavow that He was privy to the writing of them, or knew they were written till they were published: This I cannot affirm not to be in his Power, tho' I profess I am so little acquainted with him, that I dare not affirm it to be in his Thoughts. But to give up, or disavow the Truth of those Facts, upon which these Papers are grounded: This I do affirm, and declare in the Face of the World, is not in his Power, tho' that be as large and extensive as any possib'd by a Subject of this Kingdom. 'Tis a Power he never yet arrogated to himself, to prove that White is not White, or that Black is not Black; that two and two do not make four; or, in the Language of an ingenious Writer, that Facts and Dates are not stubborn Things—They will not yield to the most persuasive Eloquence, nor bend to the most imperious Authority.

#### ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Bank Contract.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First, Chapter the 28th, entitled, *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South Sea Company, &c.* It is amongst other Things therein DECLARED, "That J—A—, Esq; late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late Directors of the South Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, and had been GUILTY OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST INFAMOUS CORRUPTIONS, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom." And whereas the said J—A— not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making Attonement for his infamous Corruption, continues to insult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt,

and ruinous Transactions in the fatal South Sea Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Mischief of that whole Affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the BANK CONTRACT, to the Contrivance of that Person, though it appears that he himself projected, solicited, advised, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been Guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruptions. And this is likewise to desire all Judges, Justices, Constables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J—A— persists in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, where-ever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment.

#### Additional ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Bank Contract.

September 6, 1735.

WHEREAS, by several Libels lately printed in the Craftsman, or otherwise by the Authors of that Paper, a Character of the greatest Distinction hath been most wickedly and outrageously aspersed and vilified, concerning a Transaction called the BANK CONTRACT; and whereas that Affair having been set in a full and true Light, by Three Papers published in the Daily Gazette of Aug. 27, 28, 29. there can be no Doubt, that if any Advantage could be taken of those Papers, or any thing contained in them, it would be immediately taken; and that if those Writers could gain any thing by attacking them in any Form, they would make no Scruple of imputing them to any Hand, even the Highest. And whereas the Authors of the Craftsman, conscious of their utter Inability, either to disprove the Facts, or to refute the Arguments, have this Day, in an impudent, foolish, prevaricating Letter to the Right Honourable Person, demanded, that this GREAT OFFICER OF THE CROWN shall depart from his high Dignity, and become a Party personally in their infamous Controversies, or else to remain concluded by his Silence, in such Manner as the said Libellers arrogantly prescribe; and under this silly and idle Pretence, these Authors of the Craftsman, in a most contemptible, shuffling, and profligate Manner, evade the Duty which they owe to Truth; to their Country, which they have imposed on; and to the Great Person whom they have defamed and libelled, and decline making any Answer, tho' the Publick universally expect one: This is to declare the said Authors growling, abandoned, and despicable Implements of Slander, who falsely and maliciously assert any Charge, however odious, against the Greatest Character, yet DARE NOT vindicate their own Accusation, nor acknowledge their Injustice, nor disown their Falshoods; but fly from the Debate when they are pressed, and run away from the Controversy which they have provoked.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Heidelberg, Sept. 10.

THE Armies on both Sides are still in the same Position, except a great Detachment of 20,000 Men of French Troops, with which the Count de Belleisle is march'd towards Munsterthal, in order, as 'tis said, to take Post towards the Saar and the Moselle, to cover Lorain.

Five Hundred Imperial Hussars, with 15 German Officers, as Volunteers at their Head, form'd a Design to seize the Prince of Conti on the 30th of last Month, as he was viewing the advanced Posts. For this Purpose they divided themselves into four Bodies, three of which were post'd in several Parts of the Hollow-ways, and the fourth, consisting of 100 Men, came down a Hill upon the Van Guard of the French, and was immediately joined by those that laid in Ambush; but the Prince de Conti had passed that Way a Quarter of an Hour before, leaving behind him M. de Montesquiou, Captain of a Company in the King's Regiment of Horse, of which the Van Guard consisted. This Officer formerly serv'd in the Emperor's Troops. He made a courageous Defence, Sword in Hand, as did also his Lieutenant and Cornet; but they were taken and hurried away so fast through Oppenheim to Mentz, that two of their Horses fell down dead by the Way; but the Ranfom of these Officers being since paid, they returned to their Army on the 4th Instant, having been Eye-witnesses of the Encampment of 30,000 Imperialists before the Lines of Circumvallation of St. Croix,

and of their being reinforced the same Day by several Regiments.

LONDON.

On Monday next, his Majesty's Yachts, as also a Convoy of Men of War, will sail for Holland, to wait the Arrival of his Majesty.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, at the Admiralty Office at Whitehall, when their Lordships were pleased to commission his Majesty's Ships the *Defel* and *Weymouth*, which were launched on Monday last; the former of 80 Guns, at Deptford; and the latter of 60 Guns, at Plymouth.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of Bedford dangerously at Bedford-house in Bloomsbury-square.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, the Right Honourable the Earl of Middlesex, Member of Parliament for East Grinstead, the late John Sackville, Member of Parliament for Tamworth, and the Lord George, lately return'd from his Travels, and the Lady Caroline, their Graces Sons and Daughters, waited on her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, at Kensington, and had the Honour to receive their Leaves; and To-morrow Morning they set out from his Grace's House at Whitehall, for Ireland.

His Majesty's Ship the *Marborough*, a second rate of 90 Guns, is rebuilt at Chatham, and in a few Days will be ready to launch.

Yesterday Morning died at his House at Kensington Gravel-pits, Mr. James Allen, formerly a noted Merchant of this City, said to have died worth 10,000l.

Last Monday Night at 7 o'Clock, as *Farmer Rhoads*, near Kingston, was going home, he was met on Putney-Common by two Highwaymen, who went into Discourse with him, and pretended that they were going to Kingston; and before they had rode half a Mile, the Farmer said he had been to London to buy 8 Quarter of Wheat, and that the Markets being very low, he was forced to sell it, tho' very good, at 28 Shillings per Quarter; upon which one of the robbers reply'd, that he was glad of that, because they wanted his Money, and then robb'd him of 12 Pounds, and made off towards the Common.

The Lord Viscount Harcourt is going to France in two Months.

Yesterday Morning died at her House at Edgware Mrs. Jackson, Relict of the late Thomas Jackson Esq; a Gentleman who lately died in the Communion of the Peace, possessed of an Estate of 1500l. Annum.

Monday Night his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by several Noblemen, were at the wark Fair incognito.

This Day the Sessions begin at Hicks's-Hall, To-morrow at the Old Baily, when near 40 Persons are to be tried for Capital Offences, viz. 6 for Murder, 4 for Horse-stealing, 9 for House-breaking, 11 Rapes, &c. 5 or 6 for the Highway, and several for Street-Robberies, &c.

On Monday last the Habeas Corpus was sent to Rochester, to bring up the two Persons from thence to Newgate, who stole Bank Notes from Mr. Jobson at the Navy Office, to the Amount of 2750l. in order to be tried at the ensuing Sessions at the Old Baily.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 141 1-4th. India South Sea 82 3-4ths. Old Annuity 107 3-4th. New ditto 106 1 half. Three per Cent. 94 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 99 1-4th to 1-half. Royal-Annuit 96 1-half. London-Assurance 12 3-8ths. York Buildings 4. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 4 1-2. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 16s. 6d. South Sea Bonds 31. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 5s. 6d. Prem. English Copper 21. 2s. Prem. Welsh ditto, Bank shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5s. per Cent. Discount.

This Day is Published,

THE CASE of the BANK CONTRACT. In Answer to the infamous Scurrilities of several Libels lately printed in the CRAFTSMAN.

*Tum Drances idem infensus, quem gloria Turni Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris. Largus opum, & lingua melior, sed frigida bellum. Dexterâ, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor, Seditione potens (genus huic materna superbum Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat.)*

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

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